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PERIODICALS

Annals of Eugenics

April 1946, Vol. 13, Part 1.—*New Zealand Blood-type Distributions: Preliminary Investigations.*—By R. F. Paddock, with a note by G. M. Morant.—The ABO groups of 1,335 men in the Maori Battalion have been studied; they show the B gene to be so rare as to suggest that it might be entirely absent from a pure native stock. Records for 5,000 white male recruits and 3,571 white blood donors (male and female) show proportions of the four blood-group frequencies very close to the average for the United Kingdom.

Genetic Theories of Rh Blood Types.—By V. R. Khanolkar and L. D. Sanghvi; *The Inheritance of Allelomorphs of the Rh Gene in Fifty Families.*—By Marjory McFarlane.—Khanolkar and Sanghvi summarize the various genetic theories which have been advanced in explanation of the heredity of the Rh blood types since the discovery of the agglutination reaction in 1940; they show how the discovery of new sera gradually increased the complexity of the supposed genetic mechanism until Fisher's three-loci theory enabled a great simplification to be made. They also propose a revised nomenclature for the genes, phenotypes and antigens, which is undoubtedly more logical than that at present in use—but, perhaps unfortunately, genetic notation does not always succeed in establishing itself on a logical basis. The second paper reports the results of testing parents and children in fifty families, in thirty-two of which hæmolytic disease of the newborn occurred. Several of the less common matings are represented.

Filial and Fraternal Correlations in Successive Generations.—By R. G. Stanton.—Formulæ are stated for parent-child and sib-sib correlations, both for autosomal and for sex-linked genes. A constant is introduced to represent the effect of assortative mating. The limiting values to which these correlation coefficients tend after many generations are then derived; in general the limits are approached very rapidly. The possible effect of Y-chromosome inheritance is also investigated.

A Further Note on the Sib-pair Linkage Method.—By L. S. Penrose; *An Investigation of 171 possible Linkage Relationships in Man.*—By H. W. Kloepfer.—Some years ago Penrose developed an ingenious method for the detection of genetic linkage in data consisting only of sibship records, without any parental information. For factors whose inheritance is known to be determined by simple Mendelian segregations, this test has been shown to be of low efficiency by comparison with tests based on Fisher's u-statistics, but it is nevertheless useful for the investigation of graded factors whose genetic mechanism is not fully understood. In his new paper, Penrose shows the relationship of his test to the u-statistics and gives a modified form involving a more detailed classification of like and unlike sib-pairs, which is of much higher efficiency.

Penrose's original method for graded characters is used by Kloepfer in testing for possible genetic linkages in data relating to 223 individuals from 27 sibships. This is one of the most ambitious human linkage studies yet published; the traits discussed are blood groups and types, phenyl thiocarbamide and mercapto-benzo-selenazol taste deficiency, mid-digital hair, hair colour, shade, curl and whorl, ear size, lobes and flare, eye colour, cross-eyes, tongue curling, presence of warts, finger-length, handedness, and sex, every pair of which is tested for linkage. For several of these traits, there is no pre-existing evidence of the importance of genetic factors in their determination, but the author shows internal evidence from his data in favour of an hereditary basis. Unfortunately no attempt is made to utilize the information on parental traits (available for both father and mother of most of the sibships) in the linkage tests. The improved Penrose test mentioned earlier might also be adapted for these tests, so that probably only a small part of the relevant information has yet been extracted from the data; the records are published in full, however, and are thus available for further analysis. Of the 171 possible linkages examined, positive indications of linkage have been found in sixteen; in view of uncertainties with regard to the mode of inheritance of many traits and of whether the allowance made for correlation of traits within individuals is adequate, these should perhaps be considered as indications for further investigation rather than proved linkages.

Crossing-over in a Pedigree containing Hæmophilic and Colour-blind Individuals.—By W. J. B. Riddell.—A hæmophilic married a woman heterozygous for colour-blindness. Each of two normal daughters has a hæmophilic son, one with normal and the other with defective colour-vision; on present genetic theories this is an example of crossing-over between the two factors. Fifteen members of the pedigree have been examined, and of these one only has both abnormalities, two are hæmophilic only, two colour-blind only, and ten normal; the pedigree has been traced through five generations.

D. J. FINNEY.

Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung

1945, Vol. 20, Nos. 3-4.—*Schizophrenes und endokrines Krankheitsgeschehen. Akromegaloide Schizophrene und ihre Familien.*—By Margrit Wander-Vögelin.—Following the articles by M. Bleuler and H. Sulzer on the relation of schizophrenia and

endocrine disturbances; abstracts of which have appeared in this REVIEW,* six more families of acromegaloid schizophrenics were examined with the following results: The acromegaly seems undoubtedly to be hereditary, probably a simple dominant; schizophrenia in acromegaloids is mainly benignant and periodic; no coincidence seems to exist between the occurrence of the acromegaly and the psychosis; there is a high degree of correlation between acromegaly and schizophrenia in the families. The author, however, emphasizes that these results are based on the examination of only seven families.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Swiss Genetic Society contains a report on the genetics of hypersusceptibility to certain drugs by E. Hanhart, and another on the part played by genes in growth by F. Miche.

These numbers complete Vol. 20 of the journal; a useful general index is added covering all the twenty volumes from 1925 to 1945.

F. F. TIETZE.

Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie und Ethnologie

1944-5. 21. Jahrg.—*La constitution sanguine de la population de la Roumanie.*—By Al. Manuila.—After a plea that "Occidental populations" and "Oriental populations" should be substituted, as less confusing, for "European" and "Asiatic" in the customary association of these terms with the blood-groups A and B, the author discusses the respective merits of Hirszfeld's biochemical index and that of Sigmund Wellish and decides, though not unequivocally, in favour of the second. He then embarks upon an analysis of the serological characteristics of the population of Rumania, for which the records of more than 47,000 individuals have been collected since 1924, a large number by himself. His conclusions are that the Rumanian inhabitants, *sensu stricto*, of the departments along the Danube are serologically similar to those of other Rumanians proper, in whom a preponderance of Occidental traits is manifested. Regions which in the course of recent history have been affected by Russian and Gypsy influences diverge from the norm. The Gypsies, who most probably entered Europe towards the seventeenth century, have a Hirszfeld index of below 0·90, resembling that of their Indian forebears, and are to be classed as Orientals, whereas the people of the Carpathians and other mountainous parts of the country are abnormally Occidental with a Hirszfeld index of 2·90, surpassing in this respect the bulk of the population usually designated Rumanian.

Zur Systematik und Nomenklatur der fossilen Hominiden.—By J. Kälin.—At a time when fresh discoveries of early man, interrupted during the past six years by war (the loss, through enemy action, of the *Sinanthropus* material and of the Predmost skeletons from Moravia is a major scientific tragedy), are sufficiently frequent and startling to upset many previous efforts to classify the extinct members of our Family, this detached but provocative consideration of its taxonomic problems by the President of the Swiss Natural History Society is most opportune. Recent contributions to the subject by Abel, von Eickstedt, Montandon, Peters, Škerlj, Weidenreich and Weinert are critically appraised on the basis of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (of which, it may be noted, the substantive French text with corresponding English translation is shortly to be published in London), though there is a curious and lamentable omission to refer to the analogous work of scientists appearing over the last dozen years in this country, e.g. Zuckerman,* McCown and Keith,† Le Gros Clark,‡ Osman Hill§ and Paterson.‖ Kälin's own scheme divides the *Hominidæ* into two genera, *Pithecanthropus* and *Homo*. The genus *Pithecanthropus* consists of three species, *P. erectus* (with *P. erectus erectus*, the Javan fossils, and *P. erectus pekinensis*, the Choukoutien assemblage, as subspecies), *P. heidelbergensis* (the Mauer jaw) and *P. njarasensis* (the Eyasi skull from Tanganyika, the *Africanthropus* of Weinert). The genus *Homo* has two subgenera, *Protanthropus* BONARELLI, 1909, and *Homo* LINN., 1758. The first of these comprises a single species, *Homo* (*Protanthropus*) *neanderthalensis*, including half a dozen subspecies, the classical and the Krapina Neanderthalers, the Steinheim cranium, the Galilee fragment, the Ngandong remains from Java, and Broken Hill or Rhodesian man. (The finds at Mount Carmel and at Swanscombe are not mentioned.) The second subgenus contains as separate species *Homo* (*Homo*) *dawsoni* or Piltdown man, Linnæus's *sapiens*, *americanus* (embracing *asiaticus*) and *afer*—the last three with some forty subspecies, mainly recent—and the *australasicus* of Bory de Saint-Vincent, with its subspecies *H. australasicus spelæus* (the Crô-Magnons), *H. australasicus capensis* (Boskop), *H. australasicus wadjakensis* (Wadjak) and *H. australasicus australasicus* (the Australiforms). In the controversial field of human palæontology it is difficult to avoid personal predilections, and the following comments on Professor Kälin's survey are necessarily one-sided. With the recognition of a second kind of *Pithecanthropus* (*P. robustus*) from Java by Weidenreich,¶ to say nothing of von Koenigswald's discovery there of a further giant hominid (*Meganthropus*), the specific identity of *Pithecanthropus* and Pekin man, readily accepted a few years ago, is once more

* July 1945, **37**, p. 79.

* EUGENICS REVIEW, 1933, **24**, 273; *Nature*, 1940, **145**, 510.
† *The Stone Age of Mount Carmel*, Vol. II, 1939.
‡ *Modern Quarterly*, 1939, **2**, 115.
§ *Nature*, 1940, **145**, 260.
‖ *Nature*, 1940, **146**, 49.
¶ *Anthrop. Pap. Amer. Mus.*, 1945, **40**, No. 1.

in question. Again, the Ngandong fossils, although imperfectly published, seem to have closer affinities with *Pithecanthropus* and Pekin man than with archaic forms in Europe and Africa. As Vallois has observed,* the Mauer jaw by itself is insufficient evidence for its possessor to be considered a European *Pithecanthropus*, and the same caution concerning an African representative may be applied with even more force to the scanty remains of the one reconstructed Eyasi skull. Morant's careful study of the Broken Hill cranium† indicates that it can be clearly distinguished from the Neanderthal types from Europe with which he compared it, and for the moment it would appear wise to regard the differences between them as of a greater than subspecific order. The status of the Piltdown cranial and mandibular fragments will naturally depend upon whether their association is accepted or rejected by a particular systematist, and it is hardly profitable to enter anew into that problem here. The last case apart, one might suggest that Professor Kälin has taken a somewhat too inclusive view of the morphologically archaic fossils, holds a fairly balanced opinion (though it is possible to disagree with his nomenclature) of the rest and errs on the side of the splitters in making the main groups of contemporary mankind specifically distinct.

Anthropography of Portuguese Timor.—By D. J.-H. Nyèssen.—The writer presents the results of an anthropometric and linguistic survey of Eastern Timor, conducted by him in 1933 as part of a study of the populations occupying the archipelago of that name. Four characters, stature, cephalic index and lateral and transverse indices (percentage ratios of the tragion-bregma distance to the greatest length and greatest breadth of the head, respectively) are considered in some detail and are correlated with dialectical differences. The samples are generally adequate in size, ranging from 40 to 269 subjects. Apart from Western Timor and the island of Alor, there is little resemblance between the people of Timor as a whole and those of the rest of the archipelago. The " retarded " short and mesocephalic inhabitants of the mountainous interior of Timor accord, however, with the populations of the interiors of the other islands and of New Guinea, in contrast to the " progressive " taller and dolichocephalic Timorese of the plains and the coast. J. C. TREVOR.

Human Biology

May 1945, Vol. 17, No. 2.—*On the Interval Between Successive Births and Its Effect on Survival of Infant.* 1. *An Indirect Method of Study.*—By J. Yerushalmy.—This study, based on more than seven million births in the United States from 1937 to 1941, is an attempt to determine the effect of interval between births on stillbirth rate. The analysis is based on the fact that the interval between births for women in the same age group decreases with increasing parity. It was found that the lowest rates did not occur in one particular age group, but that as parity increases the minimum rate occurs at greater ages. A strong correlation was found between stillbirth rate and interval between births. The most favourable interval could not be precisely determined, but in general intermediate intervals were better than very short or very long. The other important factor affecting stillbirth rate is the age of the mother. Non-whites were found to be affected by interval between births in the same way as the total population.

The Metopic Suture and the Metopic Syndrome.—By Leo Hess.—The metopic syndrome, in which there is a persistent frontal suture, a marked trend to facial asymmetry, and abnormalities of the phalanges, is considered to be probably of genetic origin.

Sex Differences in Pubic Hair Distribution.—By C. W. Dupertuis, William B. Atkinson and Herbert Elftman.—Pubic hair pattern was studied in photographs of 1,060 men and 309 women. Distribution of pubic hair was found to be classifiable in four types, and the customary division into masculine and feminine types was found to be unsatisfactory. About 90 per cent of women had the classical feminine type, and so did 17 per cent of adult males.

September 1945, Vol. 17, No. 3.—*The Law of Evolution as a Maximal Principle.*—By Alfred J. Lotka.—Discusses certain supposed characteristics of evolution, such as its directed character and irreversibility, in relation to human populations, and concludes that evolution cannot be studied properly with reference only to one species. " It is in the collective activities and effects of the organisms that we must look for an indication of the direction of evolution. These collective effects tend to maximize, on the one hand, the energy intake of organic nature from the sun, and on the other, the outgo of free energy by dissipative processes in living and in decaying dead organisms. The net effect is to maximize . . . the energy flux through the system of organic nature."

The Rh Blood Factor Among Twins.—By Herluf H. Strandskov and Gertrude Wylie Diederich.—Of fifty-three monozygotic twins studied, the two members of each pair were in every instance of the same Rh type. Of fifty-nine dizygotic pairs, both were Rh positive in forty-nine pairs, both Rh negative in five pairs, and in five pairs the members were different. It is concluded that the Rh factor is genetically determined, but more evidence should be accumulated before Rh tests are used in cases of disputed parentage. It is estimated that about 7·7 per cent of all same-sex white twins should be diagnosable as dizygotic on the basis of Rh tests alone.

Studies in the Physical Development. VII. *En-*

* *Revue Scientifique*, 1941, **79**, 181.
† *Annals of Eugenics*, 1928, **3**, 337.

vironmental Trends Among the American Negro.—By Nicholas Michelson.—Discusses the changes taking place in the conditions of life of American negroes, using material from the publications of the Department of Health of New York City and of the Jefferson County Board of Health, Birmingham, Alabama. In New York the distribution of free milk and other food to poor children has benefited the growth of both white and coloured; improvement is shown by comparing figures for 1919 and 1939-40. In the same period, negroes show a general improvement in health, but remain much more susceptible to disease than whites; this is attributed to the lower economic status of negroes; moreover, health services for negroes are inferior to those for whites, in the United States as a whole. The use of length of life as a criterion of environmental changes is discussed.

VIII. *Résumé and Goals for Further Research.*—Evidence is brought to show that the gestation period in negroes tends to be shorter than that of whites, but it is pointed out that there is no basis for deciding the extent to which "tempo of growth" is affected by genetic agencies, as distinct from environmental. Among environmental factors shown to be important in affecting physical development is prenatal diet. Regarding environment after birth, a group of negro infants is referred to, which, having proper medical supervision, showed an average growth-rate equal to that of white infants: this suggests that the slower growth usually observed in negroes is related to economic status, and not to genetic differences. Whereas the role of nutrition is emphasized, evidence is brought against the view that climate has an important effect on physical development. The connection between tempo of growth on the one hand, and puberty and senility on the other, are also discussed.

December 1945, Vol. 17, No. 4.—*Population Growth in Puerto Rico and Its Relation to Time Changes in Vital Statistics.*—By José L. Janer.—The growth of the population of Puerto Rico from 1765 to 1940 is analysed. It is suggested that there is danger of over-population.

The Relation of Country of Origin to Mortality for Various Causes in New York State.—By Massimo Calabresi.—Data were obtained for New York State and New York City, for the five years 1928-32. Allowance was made for differences in median age of immigrants from different countries. The specific diseases discussed are diseases of the heart, nephritis, diabetes, malignant tumours, tuberculosis and pneumonia. Immigrants from Great Britain, on the whole, showed similar or lower death rates than those of native-born, and German immigrants only slightly higher. Italians show the lowest mortality rates of all. By contrast, rates for Irish immigrants are very high, and for Canadian and Polish immigrants are between the Irish and the Germans. S. A. B.

Human Fertility

September 1945, Vol. 10, No. 3.—*Commercially Available Mechanical Devices for Use in Contraception.*—By Abraham Stone, M.D., and Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.—In 1944 the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau of New York wrote to all known distributors of contraceptive materials in the U.S.A. asking them to submit samples of contraceptive appliances for examination. Twenty-seven firms responded, and in this paper the authors present a summary of their findings, giving a description of the appliances submitted and adding in some instances their own opinion as to the excellence or otherwise of the material and the value of the appliance. Such a survey is surely of considerable value to the practitioner and to the public; moreover it serves as a salutary brake on less reputable manufacturers and might well be instituted in this country.

December 1945, Vol. 10, No. 4.—*Marriage and Children for Epileptics.*—By William G. Lennox.—In this paper Dr. Lennox discusses a subject of concern to all eugenists, first giving his views on the effect of epilepsy on marriage and of marriage on epilepsy, and then describing recent work on a method of prognostication from the point of view of heredity. It is well recognized that epilepsy and the epileptic diathesis are inherited via a recessive gene, and it is only when both parents carry such a recessive trait that the chances of the offspring inheriting either the disease or the tendency become at all serious; there is more chance of the offspring being affected when both parents are merely carriers of the diathesis than when one parent is free of all taint and one suffers from epilepsy. Thus it would be of value if it were possible to detect carriers so that, for example, when a member of a family with known epileptic tendencies desires to marry, the prospective spouse could be given a clear bill, or not, as the case may be. Though, when all is said and done, as the author points out, "in evaluating problems of human heredity, all the characteristics—physical, mental and spiritual—which may be transmitted must be considered and kept in proper perspective. An undesirable inherited tendency to seizures may be outweighed by other desirable traits."

Dr. Lennox refers to his own work and to that of Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs on the electroencephalograph, and suggests that this may provide a useful test for detecting a predisposition to epilepsy and for studying the genetics of that disease. They have made tracings from both parents of 140 epileptics and in only 19 per cent of cases were the records of both parents completely normal; among 470 near relatives of an epileptic approximately 50 per cent had some degree of dysrhythmia, though only 5 per cent of those showing abnormal tracings had frank epilepsy. Tracings from pairs of twins, one or both of which were epileptic, also

provide highly significant readings and evidence. The author states " the evidence points to the conclusion that epilepsy, *per se*, is not inherited but a predisposition is usually inherited, and oftentime this predisposition is evidenced by an hereditary cerebral dysrhythmia. Obviously, electroencephalography is of potential value in the tracing of carriers of epilepsy and in giving advice regarding marriage and children." Later in the paper, having stressed the importance of a dependable apparatus and skilled technique and interpretation, and discussed what may be regarded as normal and abnormal electroencephalogram tracings and their significance, he says," on the basis of present knowledge the electroencephalogram does *not* give precise information as to whether a person with only *moderate* increase or decrease of the dominant frequency carries a predisposition to epilepsy, or to any nervous disorder associated with a high incidence of dysrhythmia. . . . The brain wave records of families, which I am collecting, cannot bear fruit for years. Obviously, the eugenic significance of genetic dysrhythmia deserves thorough long-term study." His final evaluation of the genetic chances in this vexed problem is that " the undesirable trait of a tendency to seizures may be outweighed by the presence in the epileptic and in the spouse of physical, mental or spiritual traits which are highly desirable. Answer to the question of marriage and children is individual and not general. Some epileptics should and some should not marry."

March 1946, Vol. 11, No. 1.—*The Relationship of Hyaluronidase in the Seminal Fluid to Fertility.*—By Boris E. Greenberg and Samuel L. Gargill.—This is a brief summary of recent work done in Boston on the relationship, in human and rabbit semen, of hyaluronidase concentration to sperm density. A fuller report, with details of methods, is being published in the *Journal of Urology*. The authors state that their general findings were that " the concentration of hyaluronidase in spermatic fluid is in direct proportion to a number of spermatozoa . . .in cases of azoospermia no hyaluronidase was found." They then state that " the spermatozoa do not carry hyaluronidase, but that it is present in the spermatic fluid itself," but they do not say how they establish this fact. On this finding they base the assumption that hyaluronidase found in the Fallopian tubes of rabbits immediately after—but not before—copulation must have got there by some mechanism, such as suction, and otherwise than by the active movement of sperm.

What is Normal Semen?—By Sherwin A. Kaufman.—This is a report on the seminal analysis of specimens from forty men whose wives were pregnant at the time the semen was examined, who had had two or more normal children and had never had a spontaneous abortion. Thirty-one of the wives answered questions about the ease with which conception occurred; sixteen became pregnant unintentionally (presumably while employing some form of contraception); fifteen conceived within one to four months of trying for a planned pregnancy. Such studies are of great value in establishing what may be regarded as adequately fertile semen, but unfortunately the criticism must still be made that it is virtually impossible to compare the results published by different workers because of the lack of uniformity in methods of carrying out the analysis.

For the forty men studied in this paper, Dr. Kaufman gives the following ranges and averages:

	Range	Averages
1. Volume ...	... 0·5-5·2 ccs.	3·0 ccs.
2. Count per cc.	... 28-225	107 million
3. Total count	... 25-1,080	332 million
4. Motility. 3 hrs. after ejaculation...	30-80%	61% Motile
5. Motility. 12 hrs. after ejaculation...	2-46%	28% Motile
6. Morphology	... 82-97%	90% Normal

The author comments " in this preliminary report on the semen of men of repeated proven fertility the only consistent finding was a high percentage of normal morphological forms." A rider must be added to the effect that the method used for fixing, staining and classifying abnormal sperm leaves much to be desired and little reliance could be placed on differential counts based on such a technique.

MARGARET HADLEY JACKSON.

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

November-December 1945, Vol. 36, No. 4.—W. Eliasberg, psychiatrist and expert witness in New York City, contributes an article on *Opposing Expert Testimony*. He quotes the American Law Institute's definition of an expert witness: " A witness is an expert witness and is qualified to give expert testimony if the judge finds that to perceive, know, or understand the matter concerning which the witness is to testify requires special knowledge, skill, experience, or training, and that the witness has the requisite special knowledge, skill, experience or training." Eliasberg considers that the definition would be complete if the following words were added: " and if the judge, upon such finding, appoints the witness in the way described by the law, to be an expert."

In this country an expert has been defined " as a person, selected by a court, or adduced by a party to a cause, to give his opinion on some point in issue with which he is peculiarly conversant." In ordinary practice the expert gives evidence on technical matters outside the common knowledge of ordinary men, as for example in handwriting, toxicology, medicine and other sciences. He may be an official expert, but it is not necessary for him to hold any official position. Courts are generally opposed to transfer to medical experts the deter-

mination of facts which are properly a question for the jury, such as criminal responsibility.

Eliasberg states that a situation has developed in America in which the more experienced and respectable doctors take sides with the companies, and the younger, less experienced, ambitious, and often greedy expert testifies for the complainant. This situation is not favourable for fact-finding, and he considers that differences between experts cannot and should not be denied. But he finds no remedy in giving certain experts an official position and in excluding the appointment of experts by the parties in the case. For he believes that as office holders they would lack the necessary stimulus to keep abreast of scientific knowledge and he refers to an article by Hirschberg to support this conclusion. Amongst other proposals the author considers that the court should prepare lists from which the parties may, or may not, choose their experts. The fact that the expert was, or was not, so chosen, he says, should be mentioned either at the beginning of the trial or when the jury is charged. The English reader may wonder whether this proviso would not bias the jury against the non-listed expert. Eliasberg believes that an examination of the reformer's suggestions are due.

According to an interesting editorial note a statement was made before a session of the House Military Affairs Committee in Washington showing that there were about 100,000 former prisoners in the American Army. It is recognized that the obtaining of an evaluation of the conduct of ex-prisoners is not an easy undertaking, but it is expected that an enquiry which has been established for the purpose will justify the decision to allow former prisoners to serve in the armed Forces.

January-February 1946, Vol. 36, No. 5.—In an article on *Psychopathic Behaviour*, Dr. Benjamin Karpman considers the history of a brigand whose spectacular exploits were front-page news about a quarter of a century ago. A psychogenetic study of the man revealed a number of emotional factors which were opposed to a normal psychological development, and as a balancing compensation he became leader of a criminal gang. Dr. Karpman considers that his aggressiveness and hostility against all authority was a projection of his original hostility against his mother for rejection. Psychotherapeutic treatment sufficed to neutralize this by providing him for the first time in his life with a sympathetic and adequate outlet, and he was finally paroled for excellent behaviour. On discharge, however, he was unable to adapt himself to civil life, and as the original hostility and aggressiveness was neutralized he was unable to indulge in any more criminal exploits. Some years later he committed suicide.

W. Norwood East.

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